LIBRARY

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
LIBRARY

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1951

1951

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor A. G. KING, J.P.

Clerk of the Council :

S. M. FORMAN

Staff of the Public Health Department :

Medical Officer of Health :

W. G. SMEATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

A. ATKIN, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

S. LASSMAN, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.
P. McPHUN, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Rodent Control Officer :

A. GRAVES.

Medical Officer's Clerk :

D. DADY.

Sanitary Inspector's Clerk :

C. CUTHBERT.

BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
126 London Road,
Boston.

To the Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my second Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health.

The health of the District continued to be very satisfactory during 1951. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population, is given as 20,850 - an increase of 670 on the figure for 1950. Although the Crude Birth Rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population is a decrease of 1.3 on the rate for last year, it compares very favourably with the rate of 15.5 for the whole of England and Wales. The number of deaths recorded in the District is approximately the same as for the previous year, the resultant Crude Death Rate being 11.2 as compared with 11.3, whilst the rate for England and Wales in 1951 is 12.5 Once again the Maternal Mortality Rate is nil.

There has been an increase in the number of infectious diseases notified, chiefly due to a rise in the incidence of Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough. Notifications of Measles, however, continued to be rather high, although the majority of the cases occurred during the early part of the year. I am pleased to report that again no cases of Diphtheria were notified, although it must be borne in mind that it is only with the utmost co-operation on the part of parents in the immunisation scheme that such good results can be maintained.

The Council still continues to make strenuous efforts to alleviate the many housing problems in the District and they are to be congratulated on the fact that the number of houses erected during the year continued to be at a high level.

The completion of sewage disposal schemes for Wyberton and Fishtoft still remains a pressing necessity, particularly in view of the number of houses being erected in these parishes. The ground is sewage sick and collecting vehicles have to be worked at full capacity to cope with an ever increasing accumulation of sewage, and to prevent effluent running into open dykes. This is an undertaking which on Public Health grounds demands the utmost priority.

Increasing interest is being taken in the Clean Food Campaign throughout the District both by traders and members of the public and the Senior Sanitary Inspector has already done much valuable work in this connection. To ensure continued success, however, the co-operation of all members of the community is essential.

In conclusion, I wish to convey my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support, and to acknowledge the assistance given to me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Atkin, and all other officials of the Council.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. SMEATON,

August, 1952. Medical Officer of Health.

PART 1.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	84,398
Population (Registrar-General's mid-year estimate for 1951)	20,850
Number of inhabited houses	6,364
Rateable Value	£58,302
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£219
Estimated average number of persons per inhabited house	3.28
Estimated average number of persons per acre	.25
Estimated average number of inhabited houses per acre	.07

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The social conditions of the District have remained unchanged during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)	16.6
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted)	17.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ..	22.6
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	11.2
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted)	12.1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :

(a)	All infants per 1,000 live births	17.3
(b)	Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	15.1
(c)	Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	62.5

Death Rates of Infants under 4 weeks of age :

(a)	All infants per 1,000 live births	14.4
(b)	Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	12.1
(c)	Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	62.5

OBSERVATIONS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

In the foregoing comments on the Vital Statistics both the crude birth and death rates are given together with the rates after adjustment by the Comparability Factors. These factors have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and are intended to afford a means of adjustment to allow for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas. Consequently, the adjusted birth and death rates enable a more accurate comparison to be made with the corresponding rates in other areas.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

POPULATION :

The Registrar-General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 20,850 shows an increase over the figure for 1950 which was 20,180. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 113.

BIRTHS :

A total of 346 live births (174 males, 172 females) were registered during 1951. This figure gives a crude birth rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the population and a rate of 17.1 per 1,000 when the comparability factor has been applied. Both figures show a decrease on the corresponding rates for last year which were 17.9 and 18.5 respectively, although they are higher than the rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1951, which was 15.5.

The number of illegitimate live births was 16 (10 males, 6 females) which is 4.6% of the total live births. The total illegitimate live births in 1950 was 28.

STILL BIRTHS :

There were 8 still births registered (6 males, 2 females) giving a still birth rate of 22.6 per 1,000 total live and still births, as compared with 16.3 in 1950.

Taken as a rate per 1,000 of the estimated population, a figure of 0.38 per 1,000 is arrived at, which is slightly higher than the figure given by the Registrar-General for the whole of England and Wales, namely 0.36.

MATERNAL MORTALITY :

It is pleasing to report that there were no deaths under this heading in 1951.

INFANT MORTALITY :

There were 6 deaths of infants under one year of age (4 males, 2 females). The death rate of 17.3 per 1,000 live births compares very favourably with the figure for 1950, namely 27.5 and also with the rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1951 which was 29.6.

The total number of infant deaths under 4 weeks of age was 5 (3 males, 2 females) giving a death rate of 14.4 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 19.3 in 1950.

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

The actual number of deaths allocated to the District after deduction of those occurring in non-residents and addition of deaths of residents which occurred outside the District was 233. The resulting crude death rate per 1,000 of the population is 11.2 and the adjusted rate 12.1. Both rates are approximately the same as those for last year which were 11.3 and 12.2 respectively.

The figure for the whole of England and Wales for 1951 was 12.5

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1951.

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8.	Measles	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	5
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	—
16.	Diabetes	1	2

No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina	10	11
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	7	4
20.	Other heart disease	20	32
21.	Other circulatory disease	7	5
22.	Influenza	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	3	2
24.	Bronchitis	4	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	1	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	15
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents	4	—
34.	All other accidents	1	—
35.	Suicide	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—
	ALL CAUSES	129	104

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Advantage has again been taken of the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Lincoln. Samples of ice cream and water have been regularly submitted for bacteriological examination.

The Laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, have continued to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

Samples of effluents from the Council Housing Estates sewage works have been examined by the Department's Sanitary Inspectors ; a Field Testing Outfit having been purchased during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE :

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the County Transport Department.

SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :

These services continue to be administered by the Holland County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the provision and administration of Treatment Centres and Clinics is variously delegated to the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

The treatment of Scabies and similar complaints is carried out at the Health Centre, London Road, Boston, which is under the control of the County Council. Further details of the number of cases of Scabies dealt with will be found in Section C of this Report.

NURSING IN THE HOME :

In accordance with the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

HOSPITALS :

All Hospitals in the area are under the control of the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :

Boston General Hospital — Acute General.
London Road Hospital, Boston — Orthopædic and Acute General.
Boston Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium — Infectious and Chest Diseases.
Wyberton West Hospital, Boston — Medical and Maternity.
Woodlands Court, Kirton — Aged Sick.
Freiston Hall Childrens' Hospital — Sick Children.
Bargate Physiotherapy Centre, Boston — Physiotherapy.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47—REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No action was taken by the Council under this Section.

SECTION C.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified during the year, the numbers admitted to hospital, and the total number of deaths.

Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1951.

Disease	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Chicken Pox	233	233	Nil	Nil
Dysentery	1	1	1	Nil
Erysipelas	3	3	1	Nil
Food Poisoning	1	1	Nil	Nil
Measles	313	313	4	Nil
Pneumonia	13	13	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	1	Nil
Scabies	4	4	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	14	14	3	Nil
Whooping Cough	219	219	1	Nil

The number of infectious diseases occurring in the District during the year increased, a total of 804 cases being notified as compared with 518 in 1950.

Measles was again the most common notifiable disease, 313 cases being notified as compared with 324 in 1950. Approximately 65% of the cases reported occurred during the first quarter.

An increase in the rate of notification of Chicken Pox resulted in 233 cases being reported during the year. The number of notifications received during 1950 was 63.

The only other notifiable disease where the incidence differed appreciably was Whooping Cough, 219 cases being notified as compared with 83 in 1950.

Once again it is very gratifying to report that no cases of Diphtheria occurred in the District during the year, whilst the complete absence from the Table of cases of Poliomyelitis is also noted with pleasure.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors made 39 visits in connection with investigation and control of infectious diseases and 11 disinfections were carried out.

TUBERCULOSIS :

Cases notified within the Rural District come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, Central Lincolnshire Chest Unit.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following table gives details of new cases notified and deaths occurring during the year.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—
15—25	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
25—35	4	6	1	—	—	1	1	—
35—45	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	14	7	2	3	2	1	—

TREATMENT OF SCABIES :

The Holland County Council is responsible for the provision of facilities and for the cleansing of persons requiring treatment, the cost of such treatment in respect of persons other than school children being charged to the District Council. Should medical practitioners request treatment for patients, arrangements in force ensure that details of notifications are immediately passed to the County Council thus ensuring that infected persons receive early treatment.

During the year 4 cases of Scabies were notified in the District. Treatment for 1 case was provided at the Health Centre, London Road, Boston, whilst the remaining cases received treatment from their own doctors.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA :

All immunisation work within the District is under the jurisdiction of the Holland County Council. Below are given details of the number of children immunised during the year :—

Children under 5 years of age	230
Children 5 - 14 years of age	10
Children given a secondary or reinforcing injection	172

PART 2.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Beardall, Water Engineer, for the following report on the Rural Water Supply :—

1. STATISTICS.

Length of mains laid during the year	3,010 yards
Total length of mains in use	342½ miles
Domestic consumption of water	92,449,980 galls.
Average daily consumption per house	56 ,,
Number of domestic consumers	4,550
Number of properties supplied by meter	1,545
Estimated consumption per person per day	14.6 galls.

2. PARTICULARS OF THE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS AND THE NUMBER OF POPULATION SUPPLIED.

Parish	Dwellings	Population
Algarkirk	158	553
Amber Hill	139	486
Bicker	220	735
Benington	144	504
Brothertoft	136	476
Butterwick	164	561
Fishtoft	347	1,075
Frampton	345	1,165
Fosdyke	135	466
Freiston	290	994
Hart's Grounds & Pelham's Lands	25	97
Kirton	860	2,911
Leverton	179	606
Old Leake	443	1,508
Sutterton	288	987
Swineshead	524	1,764
Wigtoft	146	491
Wrangle	357	1,235
Wyberton	501	1,811

3. WATER ANALYSIS.

During the year 13 samples of water were taken for Bacteriological analysis, and 3 for Chemical Examination. Based on these results the water throughout the year has been of a very satisfactory quality.

Representative results of analyses are as follows :—

(a) FULL BACTERIOLOGICAL taken at Water Tower, Sutterton on 12th December, 1951.

Quantitative Enumeration of Bacteria.

On Agar Plates, kept for two days at 37°C, 0 colonies per 1 ml. developed.

On Agar Plates, kept for four days at 20°—22°C—50 colonies per 1 ml. developed.

Examined for Special Bacteria.

Coliform Bacilli	absent in 100 ml.
Streptococci	absent in 100 ml.
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	absent in 100 ml.

(b) MODIFIED BACTERIOLOGICAL taken at Butterwick on 9th January, 1951.

Quantitative Enumeration of Bacteria.

On Agar Plates, kept for two days at 37°C, 3 colonies per 1 ml. developed.

On Agar Plates, kept for four days at 20°—22°C, 10 colonies per 1 ml. devoloped.

Examined for Special Bacteria.

Coliform bacilli	absent in 100 ml.

(c) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS - Water Tower, Sutterton - 9th October 1951.

Chemical Characters.	Parts per 100,000
Total solids dried at 100°C	46.1
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonating)	4.4
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.5
Chlorine x 1.647 = Sodium Chloride	4.11
Nitrites	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.04
Saline Ammonia	0.0018
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0052
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C	0.019
Hardness—Total	28.0
—Temporary	17.0
—Permanent	11.0
Poisonous Metals — Lead	Nil.
— Copper	Nil.

4. WATER SURVEY.

A survey of all properties not at present on main water supply is in progress, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of obtaining 100% supply in the District.

Where any property is not connected to the Council's mains, and the main is within a reasonable distance a water sample is taken by the Public Health Department for analysis. In the event of this existing supply proving unsatisfactory, Statutory Action is taken to ensure the property is connected to the main water supply.

W. R. BEARDALL,
Water Engineer.

PART 3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR ON THE WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To The Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report upon the work of of your Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1951.

The staffing of the Department by the appointment of Mr. Lassman in August 1950, and Mr. McPhun during this year made it possible to carry out comprehensive routine inspections of all Food Premises and Factories, and the commencement of the inspection of all Licensed Premises, in order to raise the standard of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities. In many of the Public Houses these essentials are urgently required, and I am pleased to report that negotiations with the Brewers concerned have been favourable.

It will be seen from the Report that the administration of the County Clean Food Campaign within your Council's District has once again played an important part in our varied duties, and I have with the valued assistance of Mr. H. Welbourn, the County Health Publicity Officer, visited many of the Junior Schools within the District, giving talks and demonstrations dealing with Food and Drink Infections. The County Sanitary Officer has carried out the same work in all the Senior Schools. Many of the Women's Institutes have also been visited by Mr. Welbourn and myself, and the interest shown by the members has been most encouraging.

It is pleasing to report that the Food Traders generally are most willing to co-operate in an endeavour to improve the standard of food hygiene, and those holding Clean Food Certificates are to be congratulated upon the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene throughout the year.

A comprehensive report has been submitted dealing with the Public Cleansing Services. Whilst the Services have once again been satisfactory, it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain them at such a level. This is due to the increase in the number of houses now visited, the additional number of sanitary pails installed, and the heavy burden placed upon the Cesspool Emptying Service by the periodic de-sludging of Sewage Plants and other additional work. The retention of a vehicle in the workshops for repair or overhaul seriously retards

the service allied with that vehicle. During the coming year provision must be made for certain of the vehicles to be overhauled and also re-painted.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and encouragement ; to Dr. Smeaton for his appreciation of our work, and to the officials of the Council, particularly the Staff of my Department, for their co-operation and assistance in the discharge of my duties.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Smith and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. ATKIN

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION A.

HOUSING

(a) SUMMARY OF NEW DWELLINGS COMPLETED DURING 1951.

Council Houses :

Parish	Houses	Bungalows	Flats
Algarkirk		4	
Benington		8	
Fishtoft		6	16
Freiston		6	
Kirton	24		
Swineshead		6	
Wrangle	6		
Wyberton	15		36
Wigtoft	2		
	47	30	52

Private Enterprise .. .. 35 Dwellings

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act .. .. 16 Dwellings

(b) INSPECTIONS and NOTICES SERVED.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(a) Total Number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health Act and Housing Act) 124

(b) Number found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 14

(c) Number found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 110

2. Remedy of Defects

(a) Number of Informal Notices served 116

(b) Number of Statutory Notices served under Section 9 Housing Act 1936 3

(c) Number of Statutory Notices served under the Public Health Act 1936 2

3. Action under Section 11, Housing Act 1936.

Number of Houses upon which action was taken during the year 7

Number of Houses in respect of which a Demolition Order was made 2

Number of Houses in respect of which an Undertaking was accepted stating that the premises would not again be used for human habitation until rendered fit in all respects 5

Number of Houses which have been rendered fit in all respects and upon which the Undertaking previously accepted has been cancelled 4

Number of dwellings demolished during the year 4

Action under Section II Housing Act 1936 was, as in the previous year, enforced chiefly in respect of houses which were considered to be unfit and not repairable at a reasonable cost, the occupiers of which had been rehoused by the Council.

(c) OVERCROWDING.

During the year, the only cases of Overcrowding which have been investigated are those where families have made application to be re-housed by the Local Authority, and in the majority of cases where young married couples have been living with their parents until a home of their own has been obtained. The Council has maintained its policy of giving priority consideration to these cases, and during the year, out of 134 families who were allocated Council Houses, 93 families had previously no home of their own.

SECTION B.

DRAINAGE

(a) HOUSING ESTATE SEWERAGE SCHEMES.

The number of Sewage Works to Housing Estates completed during the post war period and up to the end of 1951 is as follows :—

Parish	No. of Houses served
Algarkirk & Sutterton	44
Fosdyke (completed 1951)	12
Kirton	112
Swineshead	38
Old Leake	54
Wrangle	32
Butterwick	24
Benington	24
Bicker	26
Wigtoft (completed 1951)	6

Samples of effluents from the above mentioned sewage works have been taken at frequent intervals to ensure that the discharges into the Drains are of a satisfactory nature. During the year, the effluents have generally been of a very satisfactory standard. The plants are throughly de-sludged at intervals of nine weeks or upon consecutive samples of the effluents being found to be unsatisfactory.

In addition to the above, the undermentioned Estates are provided with large collecting chambers pending the provision of Sewerage Schemes serving the Parishes. These necessitate being emptied daily by a Cesspool Emptying Vehicle, an average of 4,500 gallons daily being moved from each of the Estates. Whilst this arrangement ensures disposal of sewage from the Estates without causing a nuisance, it is stressed that the provision of main sewerage schemes at an early date is vitally essential.

Wyberton	Number of Houses served—40
Fishtoft	Number of Houses served—18

These two Estates are to be furthur developed during the year 1952.

(b) INDIVIDUAL HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Individual houses erected within the the District have been provided with satisfactory drainage systems in accordance with the requirements of the Building Byelaws. Prior to any drainage works being commenced, the layouts have been approved by the Council upon the recommendation of the Health Department, and all new lengths of drains laid have been subjected to water test. The final disposal of sewage from these individual dwellings is into Cesspools or Septic Tanks, which necessitate periodic emptying by the Department's Cesspool Emptying vehicles.

The number of lengths of new drains tested and passed during the year was 399.

SECTION C.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK and DAIRIES.

Number of Distributors of Milk registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 13

Number of Dealers Licensed for the Sale of Pasteurised Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949 3

Number of Dealers Licensed for the Sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk under the Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949 4

(b) ICE CREAM.

Number of premises Registered under Section 14 Food and Drugs Act 1938 for the manufacture of Ice Cream 1

Number of premises Registered under Section 14 Food and Drugs Act 1938 for the sale of Ice Cream

Wrapped Commodity .. 33

Unwrapped commodity .. 6

Samples of Ice Cream have been taken from the Establishments serving unwrapped ice cream to the public, and from the manufacturers premises, and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratories, Lincoln for Bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction Test. All the samples were notified as being within Provisional Grades 1 and 2. A Quarternary Ammonium sterilent is used for the cleansing of the servers by all the traders dealing in the unwrapped commodity.

(c) SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Number of Slaughterhouses which have been subjected to Licence renewal 7

None of the above establishments are used for the slaughter of animals for sale for human consumption, but the premises are kept in a reasonable state of repair and are used for the purpose of the slaughter of householders' pigs.

(d) FRIED FISH SHOPS.

There are 11 Fried Fish Shops within the District, all of which have maintained a very high standard of food hygiene throughout the year.

There are also 2 Mobile Fried Fish Vans serving the outlying areas and these have been subjected to frequent inspection during their hours of business. They have always been found to be satisfactory.

(e) SHOPS.

General Stores	34
General Stores also selling Ice Cream	24
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	—
Greengrocers and Fruiterers also selling Ice Cream	2
Confectioners	10
Confectioners selling Ice Cream	9

A routine inspection of all the above Establishments has been carried out during the year and 37 notices have been served for the execution of works under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938. No Statutory Action has had to be taken and all the traders have been co-operative in an endeavour to bring their premises up to a desired standard.

(f) MOBILE VANS. Apart from the two above mentioned Mobile Fried Fish Vans, there is within the District a Mobile Snack Bar. This Van has been subjected to frequent inspection and has been found to maintain a satisfactory standard.

Numerous Ice Cream Vendors from neighbouring Local Authorities' areas trade within the District, and it is noted that the structural condition of these vehicles conforms favourably with the general standard throughout the country.

(g) FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Bakehouses	19
Cafes	2
Hotels and Restaurants	3
Public Houses serving meals and snacks	7
Butchers	15

All the above premises have been subject to frequent inspections during the year, and 28 notices have been served requiring works to be undertaken in order to comply with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938. On no occasion has it been necessary to resort to Statutory Action, and it is pleasing to report that the co-operation between Trader and Inspector in maintaining a satisfactory standard of food hygiene has been most encouraging.

(h) CONDEMNATION OF FOOD STUFFS.

During the year the undermentioned commodities have been condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Beasts Kidney	3½lbs.
Imported Pork Luncheon Meat (7 oz. tins)	112
Imported Boneless Ham (31 tins)	493 lbs.

All home-killed meat delivered to Butchers within the District is slaughtered at the Boston Borough Slaughterhouse and inspected by that Authority's Sanitary Inspectors, prior to it being allocated.

(i) BYELAWS UNDER SECTION 15, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, or exposure for sale in the open air, were made by the Council in September 1950.

All Food Traders have been acquainted with the provisions of the Byelaws and no action has had to be taken to enforce their operation.

(j) COUNTY OF HOLLAND CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN.

The furtherance of the Campaign has been successfully accomplished during the year. Periodic visits to the Food Traders holding Clean Food Certificates have resulted in a most friendly co-operation towards establishing a high standard of food hygiene. Employees of these establishments have been given short talks dealing with practical food handling, and have been shown culture plates of infection from numerous sources.

8 Food Establishments have during the year been raised to the required standard and Certificates have been awarded ; this brings the total number of shops holding Clean Food Certificates to 37.

All Schools within the District have been visited and talks given to the Children dealing with Food and Drink infection.

Women's Institutes have also been visited and the interest shown by the Members has been most gratifying. The talks to both the Schools and Institutes have been supplemented by demonstrations and Film Strips.

Three years have now elapsed since the Campaign began ; three years of concentrated inspections of food premises and lectures to the general public, including an exhibition Week. The co-operation between official and trader has been excellent and the standard of food hygiene in most of the food premises within the district is very satisfactory. The general public, too, are becoming more aware of the necessity to store and prepare food in an hygienic manner, and the talks to the Women's Institutes and Schools have definitely been worth while.

Whilst it is an essential, both in the Codes of Practice and the Food and Drugs Act 1938, that a Traders premises must be satisfactory structurally for producing a clean, safe food supply, it is not the only factor to take into consideration. Premises can be structurally sound and provided with all the necessary fittings and equipment, and yet grave danger of infection of food still exists if the persons in the establishments do not uphold the personal hygienic requirements. The raising of the the standard of food hygiene cannot therefore be solved by statutory action, but the voluntary co-operation and the educational side must play an important part. In administering the Campaign, we are gradually moving towards that attainment.

The Campaign has taken up a lot of the Sanitary Inspectors' valued time, but I am convinced that it has been worthwhile and that a much better standard in the Food premises has been achieved and maintained than would have resulted if the Campaign had not been inaugurated. All establishments cannot be expected to reach the desired standard or co-operate immediately, but publicity of the Campaign will achieve that gradual improvement. One distinct advantage of the Campaign is that it has publicity value, and is a means of informing the public what action is being taken to protect their food supplies, and to remind them of the necessity to guard against food poisoning by adopting the general rules of food hygiene.

I wish to record my thanks to Dr. J. Fielding, the County Medical Officer, Mr. H. Welbourn, the County Health Publicity Officer, and to Mr. R. Fidling, the County Sanitary Officer for their valued assistance in the educational work that has been undertaken.

Clean Food Certificates are now held by the undermentioned Establishments :—

GENERAL STORES.

R. C. King, Main Road, BENINGTON.
C. G. Martin, Village, BICKER.
C. R. Johnson, Holland Fen, BROTHERTOFT.
A. Lister, Eastwood Road, FISHTOFT.
J. Green, Middlegate Road, FRAMPTON.
A. A. Cantwell, Kirton End, KIRTON.
W. E. Wander, Village, KIRTON.
Boston Equitable Co-operative Society, KIRTON.
Misses A. and D. Hoyes, Station Road, KIRTON.
T. S. Taylor, Main Road, LEVERTON.
E. J. Hammond, Church End, OLD LEAKE.
Mrs. H. Meyer, Spalding Road, SUTTERTON.
Boston Equitable Co-operative Society, SUTTERTON.
H. Luesby & Son, Market Place, SWINESHEAD.
F. Greetham, and Son, North End, SWINESHEAD.
C. Stanhope, Swineshead Road, WIGTOFT.
Messrs. Walker & Hall, Main Road, WRANGLE.
J. W. Pearson, 32 Granville Avenue, WYBERTON.
Mrs. D. M. Solomon, London Road, WYBERTON.

CONFECTIONERS.

H. O. Brooks, Hawthorn Tree Corner, FISHTOFT.
A. E. Needham, Halltoft End, FREISTON.

BAKERS.

S. Howsam, Commonside, OLD LEAKE.
J. West, Drayton, SWINESHEAD.
C. E. Smith & Son, South Street, SWINESHEAD.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Mrs. F. E. Ullyatt, Village, BICKER.
J. H. Lineham, Main Road, FOSDYKE.
F. R. Scrupps, Village, BUTTERWICK.

BUTCHERS.

C. Bontoft, Main Road, BENINGTON.
Messrs. W. Dennis & Sons, Ltd,. FRAMPTON.
J. Watson, Village, FREISTON.
F. Holland, Commonside, OLD LEAKE.
J. McCartney & Sons, Village, SUTTERTON.
S. F. Handson, Main Road, WRANGLE.

HOTELS and RESTAURANTS.

Burton House Hotel, Wainfleet Road, FISHTOFT. (Mr. P. Jenner)
Marine Hotel, Shore, FREISTON. (Mrs. E. Davies).
Mill Hill Restaurant, Boston Road, KIRTON. (Miss E. Claydon)

PUBLIC HOUSES SERVING MEALS.

" Coach & Horses " Inn, Main Road, WRANGLE.
(B. S. Greenaway)

(k) FOOD POISONING.

Only one case of food poisoning was notified in the District during the year. The usual investigation was made and it was found that the patient, a male aged 76 years, had consumed the same food as the other members of the household who were not affected. Unfortunately, no specimens of food were available for examination and it was therefore not possible to identify the causative agent.

The patient made a satisfactory recovery within a few days.

SECTION D.

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

During the year all Factories within the Council's area have been inspected and notices served where the premises do not comply with the requirements of the Act.

INSPECTIONS

Table 1.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	15	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	77	105	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	92	120	1	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Table 2.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	9	9	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	37	6	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	52	15	Nil	1	Nil

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is also the appointed Officer under the above Section of the Act.

There are 10 Factories within the Council's area which require visiting under this Section. On all inspections prior to a Certificate being issued I have been accompanied by an Officer of the Fire Service, whose assistance has been greatly appreciated.

OUTWORKERS PREMISES.

So far as can be ascertained no outwork is undertaken in the District.

SECTION E.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Undertaken by 2 Dennis 10 cu. yd. vehicles, an Austin/Eagle 10 cu. yd. vehicle and an Austin/Eagle 7 cu. yd. vehicle, together with a total of 11 collectors.

Refuse collected during the year exceeded 3,000 tons.

	1949	1950	1951
Approximate cost of Service ..	£5162	£6054	£5973
Estimated cost per house per annum	19s. 2d.	21s. 8¼d.	21s. 0d.
Estimated Cost per house per collection	5¾d.	6½d.	7d.
Number of Houses scavenged ..	5389	5583	5693
Period of Collection	9 day interval	9 day interval	10 day interval

DETAILS OF SERVICE

Vehicle	Parishes	Number of houses scavenged	Miles
10 cu. yd. Austin/ Eagle Vehicle with Driver & Loader	Benington Butterwick Freiston Leverton Old Leake Wrangle	1622	328
10 cu. yd. Dennis vehicle with Driver and two Loaders.	Fishtoft Kirton Frampton Wyberton	1631	349

10 cu. yd. Dennis vehicle with Driver and three Loaders.	Algarkirk Bicker Fosdyke Sutterton Swineshead Wigtoft	1544	389
7 cu. yd. Austin/ Eagle vehicle with Driver and Loader	Amber Hill Brothertoft Frampton (outskirts) Kirton (outskirts) Wyberton (part)	896	315

Refuse is disposed of in pits and the District is now almost void of unsightly areas where indiscriminate depositing of refuse had taken place prior to this service being introduced. Controlled Tipping has been carried out as far as possible, but the shortage of earth for covering purposes has during the year left the tips used in a condition which one does not like to see, although the ash covering, and continual treatment with Tip Dressing has kept them free of nuisance.

In order to minimise the travelling to a central tip, three tips are in use. Saturday mornings are devoted to cleaning and servicing vehicles which also releases labour to visit the tips in order to level, tidy up and cover with earth or other available material.

The 7 cu. yd. Austin/Eagle vehicle can easily be converted into an open tipping lorry by removal of the dust proof covers, and this enables it to be used for the transportation of earth to the tips, thus minimising the expense of haulage.

With the yearly increase in the number of houses serviced during the past three years, the Scheme is becoming such that it will soon be necessary to revert to a fortnightly collection or consider the purchase of an additional vehicle. At present the four vehicles are worked to full capacity and are operated with the minimum of vehicle maintenance. It will also be absolutely necessary during 1952 to arrange for two of the vehicles to be re-painted and overhauled.

(b) PAIL EMPTYING and DISPOSAL.

Undertaken by 2 Dennis 750 gallon Cesspool Emptying vehicles, each with a team of Driver and two Assistants.

	1949	1950	1951
Approx. cost of Service ..	£2547	£3408	£3945
Estimated Cost per house per annum	£1 8s. 9¾d.	£1 16s. 6½d.	£1 19s. 8d.
Estimated Cost per house per collection	6½d.	7¼d.	7¾d.
Number of pails emptied ..	1667	1866	1989

DETAILS OF SERVICE

	Areas Served.		Number of Pails	Mileage
Vehicle No. 1.	i)	Wrangle, Old Leake	232	59
	ii)	Leverton, Benington Butterwick, part Freiston.	186	52
	iii)	part Freiston, Fishtoft, Wyberton	324	41
	iv)	Frampton West, Kirton End, Kirton Holme, Hubberts Bridge and Amber Hill	156	47
Vehicle No. 2.	i)	Algarkirk, Fosdyke and part Sutterton	281	41
	ii)	part Sutterton, Bicker and Swineshead.	302	43
	iii)	Wigtoft, part Frampton and Kirton Skeldyke.	148	45
	iv)	Kirton	273	27
Vehicles No. 1 and 2 (Alternate Saturday mornings).		Holland Fen and Brothertoft	87	27
			1989	382

The number of pails to be emptied daily and the mileage covered by the vehicles is the maximum for a normal working day, and if therefore any mechanical trouble arises or delays are caused by inclement weather the service is not maintained. In order to keep the frequency of collection constant in the most residential areas it has been necessary during the latter part of the year to revert to a weekly collection for the districts of Holland Fen and Brothertoft.

With a service of this nature working to full capacity it is retarded at times when the workmen are changed. During the year many changes have taken place, and it is increasingly difficult to replace them with suitable men.

As reported in the Refuse Collection Section, this Scheme too is working to full capacity, and the vehicles are operated with the minimum of vehicle maintenance. Both vehicles are urgently in need of re-painting but it is impossible to keep them off the road for any length of time without disrupting the Cesspool Emptying Service.

Disposal of pail contents is now successfully carried out in Composting Chambers erected for the purpose. The discharge of the contents into pans filled with layers of straw when left for a period

of three to four months after filling will, through rotting, form a satisfactory manure. The tanks are erected above ground and are provided with drainage into cesspools in order to remove excess liquid content and prevent excessive pressure in the Chambers.

(c) CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Undertaken by 2 Karrier 700 gallon Cesspool Emptying vehicles, each having a Driver and Assistant.

	1949	1950	1951
Approximate Cost of Service ..	£2567	£2880	£3203
Number of Cesspools emptied free	1149	1106	1349
Number of cesspools, and sewage plants emptied on a Chargeable basis	360	388	375
Number of loads of effluent removed	2779	3085	3817
Approximate number of gallons ..	2,084,750	2,314,375	2,666,475
Estimated Cost of emptying individual cesspools	£1 14s. 0d.	£1 18s. 6d.	£2 0s. 0d.
Estimated cost of emptying per load of individual cesspools	18s. 7d.	18s. 8d.	19s. 2d.

Despite frequent emptying by the vehicles, many cesspools within the District, particularly in the most residential parts of Fishtoft and Wyberton, fail to operate efficiently. The major cause is the clay nature of the soil which becomes waterlogged during the winter months. These conditions cannot be overcome without proper subsoil drainage of the land, and in many cases advice has been given and conditions have been improved. In certain areas however, even subsoil drainage will not remedy the nuisance of periodic overflowing cesspools, and the only solution is the speedy approval by the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the Council's proposed Sewerage Schemes. Unless provision is made in the very near future for overcoming the most unsatisfactory and insanitary conditions in certain areas of Fishtoft and Wyberton, responsibility cannot be accepted for the possible effect which they are likely to have upon the health of the population concerned.

During the year the demand on the service was heavy and at times the waiting list was such that a period of 7 weeks elapsed from the time of notification before the work could be excecuted. This has been caused by the additional work required to be undertaken in the de-sludging of the Council's Sewage works every nine weeks, and frequent emptying of cesspools on the Wyberton and Fishtoft Housing Estates. It is stressed, that in order to maintain a satisfactory service, the Council will during 1952 have to consider the purchase of an additional vehicle.

Despite the vehicles being worked to full capacity throughout the year, there was a considerable amount of work outstanding on 31st December to be carried into 1952. Work is now having to be planned with provision for no more than the minimum of vehicle maintenance, with no allowance for time which may be lost through major repairs or overhauls.

At present the percentage of vehicle time spent on each section of work undertaken is as follows :—

Private Dwellings	46%
Council Houses	24%
Sewage Plants & Sumps	30%

It will be seen from the above that more than one cesspool emptying vehicle's time is spent in removing effluent from Council property, which accounts for the long delay in emptying cesspools to private dwellings.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING CHARGES.

1. All private dwellings and Council houses (except those specified in Para. 2) are allowed one free service per annum upon request and each additional service is charged at the rate of £2.

2. Due to special drainage circumstances, Council houses on the following Estates are allowed one free service per annum, and for each additional service the Council's Housing Revenue Account is debited with 10/- for each load of effluent removed.

WYBERTON	Causeway and Wyberton Fen Houses. Solhem Avenue and Yarborough Road Estates.
FISHTOFT.	Woodthorpe Avenue Estate. Four Council dwellings in Fishtoft Road.

3. The charge for services to Schools, Camps, Hospitals and non-rated premises is 15/- per hour, with a minimum charge of 30/-.

4. The service for Council Estate Sewage Plant de-sludging is chargeable to the Housing Revenue Account at 10/- per load of effluent removed.

5. The service to dwellings in the Borough of Boston when requested by the Borough Council, is excecuted at the rate of £2 per emptying.

6. The service for all business premises and rated public buildings is undertaken at £1 per load of effluent removed, in excess of two loads per annum.

(d) VAULT EMPTYING.

During the year 30 vault lavatories have been emptied on a chargeable basis and approximately 123 have been abolished, and converted into pail closets or chemical closets. A further number has been converted

into water-closets during the year. This is a step in the right direction, because the majority of vault lavatories within the district are insanitary structures, and disposal of the contents, by the householders, in pits excavated in their own gardens is the general practice. It is doubtful if this work is ever carried out in strict compliance with the Byelaws or even the elementary rules of sanitation observed.

If the work is carried out by the Council, the contents are disposed of in the Composting Chambers erected for the disposal of Pail Closet contents.

This work is not carried out as a rated service, but if a request is made and the vault lavatory is in a reasonable state of repair, the work is undertaken after normal working hours and the actual cost of the work charged to the person making the request. This system does not jeopardise the general organisation of the Cesspool Emptying Service, and overcomes the difficulty of detailing employees to carry out work which they do not welcome as part of their normal duties, but which certain of the men will carry out on an overtime basis.

(e) SALVAGE.

Materials collected and disposed of during the year :—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Revenue. £	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper ..	159	4	3	2,111	9	10
Newspapers	10	4	2	209	10	3
Books & Magazines ..	17	4	2	319	16	10
Rags	4	11	1	118	18	0
Bagging	5	19	2	128	4	6
Miscellaneous—(Tyres, Paper sacks, etc.) ..	7	18	3	133	9	9
	205	3	1	£3,021	9	2

The collection of Salvage is made in conjunction with Refuse Collection. A trailer is drawn by each vehicle for this purpose. The Salvage is sorted and baled by two women, and all employees engaged in the collection and baling of salvage participate in a Bonus Scheme.

Due to the very favourable prices paid for all grades of waste paper and other materials, the gross financial income for 1951 was £3,021/9/2d.

The tonnage of waste paper and other materials disposed of during the year amounted to 205 tons (21 lbs. of salvage per head of the population); this is an increase of 42 tons over the previous years collections and disposals.

The residents who have contributed to this substantial amount of salvage material are to be congratulated.

(f) GENERAL.

The Council employ a mechanic who is responsible for all the Council's vehicles, and the Cleansing vehicles are inspected by him every week. The drivers are responsible for the cleaning and maintenance of their respective vehicles, but are under the supervision of the Mechanic and the Cleansing Foreman.

Each employee is provided with two pairs of overalls each year, and a suit of waterproof clothing. Gum boots are issued to the men employed on the Cesspool Emptying vehicles.

SECTION F.

MEASURES AGAINST INFESTATION.

(a) RODENT CONTROL.

Number of areas treated by :—	
(a) Poisoning	183
(b) Gassing	9
Number of premises treated on a chargeable basis	24
Number of dwelling-houses treated free of charge	142

(b) OTHER PESTS AND VERMIN.

The undermentioned cases of insect infestation were dealt with during the year, and completely eradicated.

Ants	2
Fleas	5
Cockroaches	6

SECTION G.

GENERAL DUTIES.

(a) MOVEABLE DWELLINGS—Sections 268 and 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of Dwellings Licensed :—

Modern Trailer Type Vans	32
Four-wheeled Type	37
Converted Buses	6
Sheds	4
Total	79

During the year frequent inspections have been carried out and by the end of the year the majority of owners had provided satisfactory drainage facilities to their dwellings. Refuse Bins and Pail Closets are also provided to all dwellings, and are emptied by the Council's Vehicles. These three factors make the sanitary conditions relevant to the dwellings very satisfactory.

The initial inspections in March resulted in 43 Informal Notices being served for contraventions of the Byelaws, but by the end of the year the majority of the notices had been complied with satisfactorily.

In September a site was licensed in Wyberton for the use of persons visiting the district for short periods.

During the latter part of the year the Council opened a Caravan Site in Wyberton, and a Schedule of Conditions was made for the proper stationing and use of dwellings. The site is provided with water supply and drainage facilities, and only caravans of a modern proprietory make are allowed to be stationed on the site. By December, 6 Caravans were approved by the Council for stationing and occupation.

(b) POLLUTION OF DYKES and OVERFLOWING CESSPOOLS.

Numerous dykes within the Council's area, particularly in the Parishes of Fishtoft and Wyberton, were badly polluted by sewage from houses having inadequate drainage systems.

Informal Notices had to be served during the year requesting the abatement of these nuisances, but in the Parish of Wyberton, the Saundergate Lane and Granville Avenue Estate continues to be the most serious area, and conditions will not be satisfactorily improved until the properties are connected to a main sewerage system.

(c) SMOKE NUISANCES.

During the year nuisances from smoke have been investigated at two factories within the area, and the Owners have been most co-operative in complying with suggestions put forward relevant to smoke abatement.

(d) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one Factory within the Council's area which operates as a Knacker's Yard. Animal matter is also processed into fats and artificial manures. Every effort is made by the Management to ensure that the Factory does not create a nuisance and the machinery installed and the method of working is very satisfactory.

(e) SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933.

Number of Licensed Slaughtermen on Register 31st December, 1951. 37

(f) STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT & CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is the appointed Petroleum Officer under the Petroleum Regulations.

During the year the number of persons storing Petroleum Spirit has increased, and the undermentioned particulars show the number of installations under Licence at the end of the year.

PETROLEM SPIRIT.	For Sale	Not for Sale
0—500 gallons.	10	125
Over 500 to 1,000 galls. . .	16	15
Over 1,000 gallons	13	6
	39	146

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Storage of $8\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	3

(g) SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS and VISITS CARRIED OUT BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Housing Act 1936	275
Public Health Act 1936	194
Housing General	74
Moveable Dwellings	193
Factories and Workshops	113
Stables and Piggeries	22
Nuisances	152
Infectious Diseases	39
Drainage	624
Building Licences	35
Rodent Control	19
Provision of Refuse Bins	102
Control of Refuse Tips	133
Public Cleansing Services	442
Insect Pests	22
Dyke Pollution and Overflowing Cesspools	135
Food Premises	196
Miscellaneous Visits, etc.	273

GUARDIAN PRESS
(BOSTON) LTD.
WEST STREET
BOSTON - LINCS.